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been unsuccessful, as the city health officer reports finding little or no evidence remaining of a successful vaccination.

The city health authorities have the case well cared for, and it is thought there is little fear of the disease spreading. Transportation companies, however, are carrying large numbers of sightseers to and from the stricken city; About 80,000 having already visited the place.

*Report from Gulf quarantine, Miss.—Yellow fever on steamship Whitehall from Colon—Disinfection of vessel.*

June 4, 1906. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille reports as follows: Two cases on steamship *Whitehall* arrived May 30, seven and one-half days from Colon. After three days observation diagnosis mild yellow fever. Cases show fever; disproportionately slow pulse; moderate albuminuria and no malaria, after careful and repeated examinations. Vessel treated accordingly.

June 6, 1906. To-day removed to hospital one positive yellow-fever case with fever, bradycardia, and albuminuria, making the third case from steamer *Whitehall* from Colon. Last case developed five and one-half days after fumigation on entering quarantine. First two cases existed on arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille was directed, May 7, to detain the steamship *Whitehall* six full days from removal of last case. Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr at Colon was informed on the same date of the existence of yellow fever on the vessel, and enjoined to observe great precautions with regard to vessels leaving Colon.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths 307, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 62 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN—Month of April, 1906. The total number of deaths returned to the office of the secretary of state for the month of April was 3,097, corresponding to a rate of 14.6 per 1,000 estimated population. This is slightly lower than the rate for the preceding month, 14.8, but slightly higher than the death rate for the corresponding month of 1905, which was 14.4 per 1,000 population.

By ages there were 581 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 213 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, inclusive, and 984 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 230; other forms of tuberculosis, 25; typhoid fever, 30; diphtheria and croup, 36; scarlet fever, 28; measles, 42; whooping cough, 45; pneumonia, 341; diarrheal diseases of infants under 2 years, 50; meningitis, 51; influenza, 61; cancer, 131; accidents and violence, 157.

There was some increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs, typhoid fever, measles, enteritis, meningitis, influenza, and violence, and a slight decrease in the number of deaths returned from the other important causes.